

Bőnyítés: $m \leq f \leq M$, $m g(x) \leq (fg)(x) \leq M g(x) \rightarrow \int$ monoton.

$$m \int_a^b g \leq \int_a^b fg \leq M \int_a^b g \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{\int_a^b fg}{\int_a^b g} \leq M +$$

+ Bolzano tétel.

Tétel: $f \geq 0$ monoton függvény, g folytonos. $\Rightarrow \exists \int \in [a, b]$,
 hogy $\int_a^b fg = f(\int) \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

Bőnyítés: fg Riemann-integrálható.

$$I = \int_a^b fg = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} fg = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\underbrace{f(x_{k-1})}_{I_1} \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g + \underbrace{\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (f(x) - f(x_{k-1}))g(x)}_{I_2} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n I_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n I_2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n I_2 = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g(x)(f(x) - f(x_{k-1})) \right| \leq \sup_{[a,b]} |g| \sum_{k=1}^n \sup_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]} |f(x) - f(x_{k-1})| \Delta x_k <$$

$< \omega(f, \delta) < \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon = \exists \delta$ felosztás.
 \uparrow
 f integrálható

$$\sum_{k=1}^n I_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-1}) [G(x_k) - G(x_{k-1})] = f(x_0)G(x_1) - f(x_0)G(x_0) + f(x_1)G(x_2) - f(x_1)G(x_1) + \dots$$

Legyen $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} g(x) = G(x)$.

$$+ f(x_{n-1})G(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})G(x_{n-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} G(x_k) [f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)] + f(b)G(b)$$

G folytonos $\min_{[a,b]} G = \min_{[a,b]} G = m$

$$m \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \underbrace{f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)}_{\downarrow} + m f(b) \leq \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \leq M \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k) + M f(b) \leq M f(b)$$

$$m \leq \frac{\sum_1}{f(a)} \leq M.$$

$$1 = \sum_1 + o(\varepsilon) \quad m - \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{f(a)} \leq M + \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b fg}{f(a)} \leq M + \text{Bolzano G-ic: } \exists \xi, \text{ hogy } G(x) = \frac{\int_a^x fg}{f(x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_a^b fg = f(a) \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

Alkalmazások

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Taylor-polinom: } T_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{x^{2k+1-1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\int_0^1 T_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \int_0^1 x^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \quad \text{Leibniz sor}$$

$$\left[\frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \right]_0^1$$

$$H_n(\Sigma) \leq \frac{1}{(2n+3)(2n+3)!}$$

$$H_n(f) = \left| T_n - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| < \frac{1}{(2n+3)!}$$

$$\int_0^1 H_n = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} - T_n \right| \leq \frac{1}{(2n+3)!}$$

Geometriai alkalmazások

(1) Terület: a) $\int_a^b f$ az f grafjára „alatti” előjeles terület.

$$b) f: \begin{matrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{matrix} \quad T = \int_a^b y(t) x'(t) dt$$

$$y = f(t); \quad x = g(t) \quad y = f(g^{-1}(t))$$

$$\int f(g^{-1}(t)) \cdot \frac{1}{g'(g^{-1}(t))} dt = \int f$$

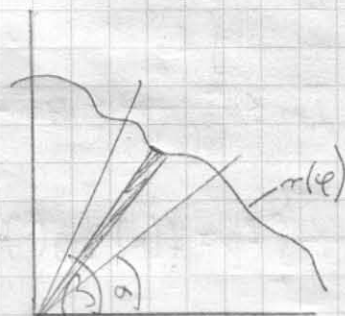
d) Plankordinátában:

Szelettartomány:

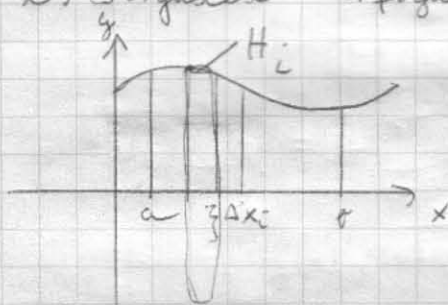
$$T_{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{2} r(\varphi_i) r(\varphi_i) \Delta\varphi_i$$

$$\alpha \leq \varphi_0 < \varphi_1 < \dots < \varphi_n = \beta \quad \text{felosztás}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n T_{\Delta i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n r^2(\varphi_i) \Delta\varphi_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi$$



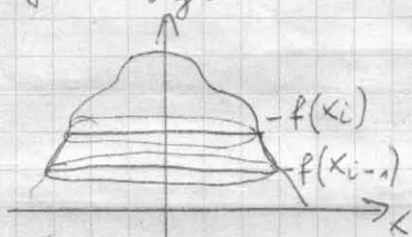
2) Forgástest terfogata:



$$H_i = f^2(\xi_i) \pi \cdot \Delta x_i$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n H_i = \pi \sum_{i=1}^n f^2(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \rightarrow \pi \int_a^b f^2 dx$$

y tengely körül:



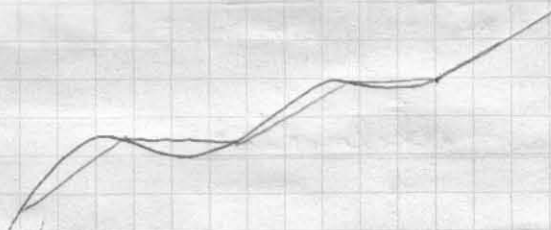
$$V_i = \xi_i^2 \pi (f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})) \sim \xi_i^2 \pi f'(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\rightarrow \pi \int_a^b x^2 f'(x) dx$$

3) hossz

$$\text{Görbe: } X = g(t)$$

$$y = f(t)$$



t görbe pontjait szakasszal köreltjük:

l_F : F felosztásos tartomány töröttvonal. Adott felosztást finomítva l_F hossza nő (Δ -egyenlítőtlenség).

Definição: $\left(\begin{matrix} f(x) \\ g(x) \end{matrix}\right)$ γ görbe rektifikálható, ha $\sup_F L_F$ véges.

Ekkor ez az $S(\gamma)$: a görbe ívhossza.

Példa: nem rektifikálható $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ $(0,1)$ -en.

Ha f, g differenciálható, és f, g, f', g' integrálható:

$$L_F = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}))^2 + (g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1}))^2} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{f'(\xi_i)^2 \Delta x_i + g'(\eta_i)^2 \Delta x_i} =$$

Lagrange-kompenzációkál $= \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{f'(\xi_i)^2 + g'(\eta_i)^2} \Delta x_i$

$$\text{ditt} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{f'(\xi_i)^2 + g'(\eta_i)^2} \Delta x_i$$

$$|S(F, F) - \Sigma| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |g(\xi_i) - g(\eta_i)| \Delta x_i \leq \omega(g, F).$$

$$\Rightarrow S \rightarrow \int_a^b \sqrt{f'(x)^2 + g'(x)^2} dx.$$

Ha a görbe explicit: $S(f) = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx.$

2.2. előadás

XI.2.1.

Polarkoordinátus ívhossz:

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$x = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi;$$

$$y = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

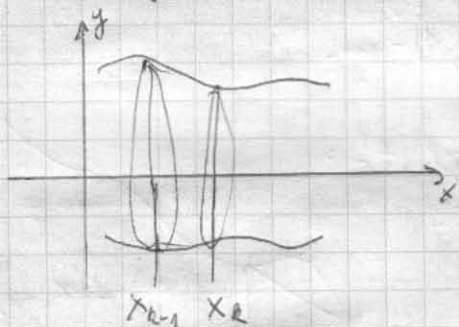
$$x' = r' \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi$$

$$y' = r' \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow x'^2 + y'^2 = r'^2 + r^2$$

$$S(\gamma) = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2 + r^2}$$

4) Fergátest felsőine:



$$A_i = 2\pi \frac{f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i)}{2} \Delta S_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n A_i = 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta S_i$$

$$S_i = \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} = \sqrt{1+f'^2(\eta_i)} \Delta x$$

Integral-
középtétel

$$\text{Ekkor } \sum_{i=1}^n A_i = 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \sqrt{1+f'^2(\eta_i)} \sim 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \sqrt{1+f'^2(\xi_i)} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} dx$$

b) paraméterezés: $x(t); y(t)$

$$A = \int_a^b y(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt$$

Tétel (Cauchy-Schwarz): $f, g \in R[a, b]$. Ekkor

$$\left(\int_a^b fg \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2 \int_a^b g^2$$

$$\text{Diszontitás: } 0 \leq (\lambda f + g)^2 \rightarrow 0 \leq \int_a^b (\lambda f + g)^2 = \lambda^2 \int_a^b f^2 + \int_a^b g^2 + 2\lambda \int_a^b fg,$$

es $P_2(\lambda)$.

$$0 \leq P_2(\lambda) \rightarrow D \leq 0$$

$$4 \left(\int_a^b fg \right)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2 \int_a^b g^2 \leq 0$$

$$\left(\int_a^b fg \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2 \int_a^b g^2$$

Megjegyzés: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x=y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-y)) dy =$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos y) dy.$

Példa: $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\sin^{n-1} x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\sin x}_{u} = \left[-\cos^2 x \sin^{n-1} x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (n-1) \sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx =$$

$$= (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x - (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x$$

$$I_n = (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_n$$

$$I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} I_{n-4} \dots$$

$$n=2k \text{ -ra: } I_{2k} = \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} I_0 \quad I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n=2k+1 \text{ -re: } I_{2k+1} = \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!} I_1 \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = 1.$$

$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$:

$$\sin^{2n+2} x \leq \sin^{2n+1} x \leq \sin^{2n} x$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+2} x \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x$$

↓

$$\frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \leq \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2n)!!^2}{(2n+1)!!^2} \leq \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n+2} \leq \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

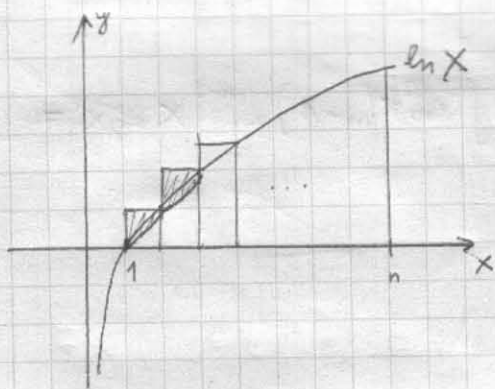
$$\frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2n)!!^2}{(2n-1)!!(2n+1)} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{2n+2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \leq \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{2n+1}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Er a Wallis-formula:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{2n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Pelda: $n! \rightsquigarrow n^n$



$$\ln X = \log X$$

$$\int_1^n \ln X \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \ln k = \ln n!$$

$$\leq \int_1^n \log X + \sum_{k=1}^n \text{háromszög} =$$

$$= n \log n - n + 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{(\log k - \log(k-1)) \cdot k}{2} =$$

$$= n \log n - n + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log n$$

$$\text{Ekkor } R_n = \sum_1^n \text{felhaldak} = n \log n - n + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log n - \log n!$$

n nő, egyre több felhold: $R_n \nearrow$.

$$R_n = \log\left(\frac{n}{e}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n!} \cdot n + 1$$

Megmutatjuk, hogy R_n korlátos.

$a_k = k$. felhold területe

$$0 \leq \int_{k-1}^k \log X - \frac{\log k + \log(k-1)}{2} \cdot 1 =$$

$$= k \log k - k - (k-1) \log(k-1) + (k-1) -$$

$$- \frac{\log k + \log(k-1)}{2} = \log k^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - \log(k-1)^{k-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 =$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)^{k-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \log\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{k-1}}{e}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}}$$

Mivel ez pozitív, ezért $\log\left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{k-1}}{e}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}} > 1$.

$$\log\left(1 + \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right)^{k-1}}{e} \sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}} - 1\right) \leq \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right)^{k-1}}{e} \sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}} - 1$$

$$* = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}}}{e} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right)^{k-1} - e \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{k}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{k-1}}}{e} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right)^{k-1} - e \right] + e \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{k}}\right)}_{[]}$$

$$[] = \underbrace{e \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{k}}\right)}_A - \underbrace{\left(e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{k-1}\right)^{k-1}\right)}_B$$

$$A = e \frac{\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}}{\sqrt{k}} = e \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})} = \frac{e}{2k} + e \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})} - \frac{1}{2k} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{k-1}}{k(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})} = \frac{1}{2k(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})^2} = \sigma \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \right)$$

tehát $A = \frac{e}{2k} + \sigma \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \right)$.

$$B = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^j}{j!} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{j} \frac{1}{(k-1)^j} = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{(k-2) \cdots (k-j)}{(k-1)^{j-1}} \right) \frac{1}{j!} + \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\frac{(k-1)(k-2) \cdots (k-j+1)}{(k-1)^{j-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{j!}$$

let: $\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!} \leq \frac{1}{k \cdot k} = \sigma \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \right)$.

tekin: $\sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)^{j-1} - (k-1-1)(k-1-2) \cdots (k-1-(j-1))}{(k-1)^{j-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{j!} =$

$$= \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \frac{(k-1)^{j-1} - [(k-1)^{j-1} + (-1-2-\dots-(j-1))(k-1)^{j-2} + \sigma(k-1)^{j-3}]}{(k-1)^{j-1}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \frac{j(j-1)}{j!} + \sigma \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \right) = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \rightarrow \text{teljesen együttható összegehető.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(k-1)} \sum_{j=0}^{k-3} \frac{1}{j!}$$

$$\text{Behät: } A - B = \frac{e}{2k} - \frac{1}{(k-1)} \sum_{j=0}^{k-3} \frac{1}{j!} + \sigma\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) =$$

$$= \sigma\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{e \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1} \right)}_{\sigma\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)} + \frac{1}{k-1} \underbrace{\left(e - \sum_{j=0}^{k-3} \frac{1}{j!} \right)}_{\leq \frac{1}{(k-2)(k-2)!}} \right] = \sigma\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right), \text{ ann}$$

$$\sigma\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$$

$$\exists C, C \neq C(k), \text{ logg } \frac{\sqrt{k}}{e} \cdot (A - B) \leq \frac{C}{k^2}.$$

$$R_n \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\int_{k-1}^k \log x - \frac{\log k + \log(k-1)}{2} \right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n * R \leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < \infty + R_n \rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow R_n$ konvergenz.

$$R_n \rightarrow R; \quad R_{n-1} \rightarrow R-1.$$

$$e^{R_{n-1}} \rightarrow e^{R-1}$$

||

$$b_n = \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n!} \rightarrow e^{R-1} = A.$$

$$\text{Da } b_n \rightarrow A; \text{ akkor } \frac{b_n^2}{b_{2n}} \rightarrow \frac{A^2}{A} = A$$

$$\frac{b_n^2}{b_{2n}} = \frac{\frac{n^{2n}}{e^{2n}} \cdot \frac{n}{n!^2}}{\frac{(2n)^{2n}}{e^{2n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2n}}{(2n)!}} = \frac{(2n)!}{((2n)!!)^2} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2(2n+1)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

W-F ↓

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n!} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$n! \underset{\uparrow}{\sim} \sqrt{2n\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \quad \text{Stirling-formula.}$$

trümpftechnikusan
egyenlő

Improprius integrál

Riemann-korlátos intervallum + korlátos függvény

Improprius $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{intervallum nem korlátos} \\ \text{fv nem korlátos} \end{array} \right.$

Definíció: (I nem korlátos): Ha $f \in R[a, b] \forall b > a$ és
 $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f \exists$ létezik és véges, akkor $\int_a^{\infty} f$ improprius integrál

konvergens, és $\int_a^{\infty} f = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f$. Ha nem konvergens, divergens.

Példa: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\arctg b - \arctg 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Példa: $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\ln b - \ln 1) = \infty$ divergens.

Ha $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f = \pm \infty$, akkor az improprius integrál divergens, az értéke $\pm \infty$. Ha \nexists nincs értéke.

Definíció (függvény nem korlátos, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} |f| = \infty$), $f \in R[a+\varepsilon, b]$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$. $\int_a^b f \stackrel{\text{imp}}{=} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f$, ha $\exists 0$ és véges a határértéke.

Példa: $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) = 2$.

Példa: $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln 1 - \ln \varepsilon) = \infty$.

Megjegyzés: $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} |f| = \infty$; akkor $\int_a^b f = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f.$$

b) több „baj” \rightarrow olyan részekre, ahol 1 baj van csak.

Pelda: $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} + \int_{-1}^0 + \int_0^1 + \int_1^{\infty}.$

c) Ha pl. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x = \int_{-\infty}^0 x + \int_0^{\infty} x = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (0 - \frac{a^2}{2}) + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{b^2}{2} - 0)$ di-

vergens (ha csak 1 db divergens, akkor divergens).

De: $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-b}^b x = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{b^2}{2}) = \lim 0 = 0 \leftarrow$ Cauchy-féle fejték.

Ugyes intervallumon: pl. $\frac{1}{x}.$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{-a}^{-1} \frac{1}{x} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} \right) = \ln|-a| + \ln|-1| + \ln 1 - \ln a = 0.$$

Megjegyzés: $f \rightarrow F$ primitív függvénye.

$$\int_a^b f = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (F(x) - F(a));$$

$f \rightarrow \infty: x \rightarrow a^+$

$$\int_a^b f = F(b) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x).$$

Tétel (Cauchy): $\int_a^{\infty} f$ improprius integrál konvergens $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M$,
 hogy $x_1, x_2 > M$ esetén $\left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f \right| < \varepsilon.$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} |f| = \infty$ $\int_a^b f$ improprius integrál konvergens $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon \exists \delta$,
 hogy $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, a + \delta)$ esetén $\left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f \right| < \varepsilon.$

Segéd-tétel: $a = -$ valós
 $\begin{cases} a \pm \\ \pm \infty \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f = A \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon \exists \alpha$ -nak olyan \dot{U} környezete, hogy minden $x_1, x_2 \in \dot{U}$ esetén $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$.

Bizonyítás: $\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \exists \dot{U}$ környezete α -nak, hogy $\forall x \in \dot{U}$:
 $|f(x) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$; $x_1, x_2 \in \dot{U}$: $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| \leq |f(x_1) - A| + |f(x_2) - A| < \varepsilon$.

\Leftarrow Megmutatjuk, hogy $\forall \{x_n\} \subset \dot{D}_f$, $x_n \neq a$, $n \in \dot{U}$, $x_n \rightarrow a$ esetén $f(x_n)$ konvergencia: ugyanis legyen $\varepsilon > 0$ tetszőleges,
 $\varepsilon \Rightarrow \dot{U}_\varepsilon$ (a környezete) $\exists M$ küszöbindex, hogy $n > M$ -re $x_n \in \dot{U}$,
 akkor $\forall n, m > M$ -re: $|f(x_n) - f(x_m)| < \varepsilon$, vagyis $f(x_n)$

Cauchy \Rightarrow konvergencia. \square

Megjegyzés: $f(x'_n)$ és $f(x''_n)$ ugyanoda tart, mert pl. ha $f(x'_n) \rightarrow A$ és $f(x''_n) \rightarrow B$, akkor $\{x_n\}$ legyen (x'_n) és (x''_n) összekapcsolása, ez is konvergencia, de az indirekt feltétel szerint van két különböző torlódási pontja.

Bizonyítás (tétel): $F(x) = \int_a^x f$, \int_a^∞ konvergencia az előző tétel szerint $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon \exists M$, hogy $\forall x_1, x_2 > M$: $\varepsilon > |F(x_1) - F(x_2)| = \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f \right|$.

Következmény:

Majoráns kritérium: $\int_1^x f$ (improprius) integrál konvergencia, és $1 < n$ $|g| \leq f \Rightarrow \int_1^x g$ is konvergencia.

Bizonyítás: $\varepsilon \exists M, \delta$: $\varepsilon > \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f > \int_{x_1}^{x_2} |g| \geq \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g \right|$.

Minoráns kritérium: $|g| \leq f$ és $\int g$ divergencia, akkor

$\int f$ is divergens.

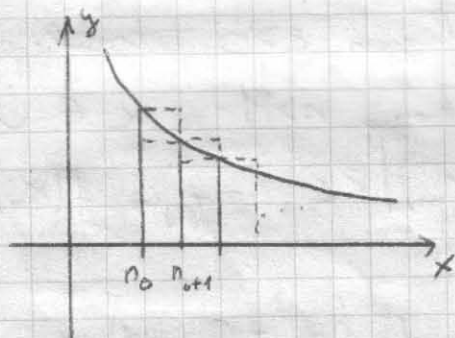
Pelda: $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \leq \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} = [-e^{-x}]_1^{\infty} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow$ konvergens

Integralkritérium numerikus sorra

Tétel: $f \downarrow (n_0, \infty)$ is itt $f \geq 0$. Ekkor $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ és $\sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k)$

improprius integrál és numerikus sorok ekvivalensek.

Bizonyítás:



$$\sum_{n_0+1}^{\infty} f(k) \leq \int_{n_0}^{\infty} f \leq \sum_{n_0}^{\infty} f(k).$$

tlkalmazás:

$$\sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} \quad \text{illetve} \quad \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1/x}{\ln x} = [\ln \ln x]_2^{\infty} = \infty$$

Definíció: $\int f$ improprius integrál abszolút konvergens, ha $\int |f|$ improprius integrál konvergens.

Megjegyzés: abszolút konvergens \Rightarrow konvergens, ugyanis ha

$$\varepsilon > \int_{x_1}^{x_2} |f| > \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f \right|$$

\uparrow
 Δ -egyenlőtlenség

Pelda: Konvergens, de nem abszolút konvergens:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x}}_{a_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$|a_n| = \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} \Rightarrow |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} |\sin x| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin x = \frac{2}{(n-1)\pi}, \text{ hasonlóan } \frac{2}{n\pi} \leq a_n \leq \frac{2}{(n-1)\pi}.$$

Jelöl $|a_n| \searrow 0$ és a_n alternál $\Rightarrow \sum a_n$ konvergens, mert Leibniz.

Es ugyanígy $\int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = \sum_1^\infty \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} = \sum_1^\infty |a_n| \geq \frac{2}{n} \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{n} = \infty.$

$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} = \left[-\frac{\cos x}{x} \right]_1^\infty - \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos x}{x^2} = \cos 1 + 1, |1| \leq \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} < \infty$

Példa: $1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) + \ln(\cos x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x - \ln 2$

(Vált: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x)$)

$\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin 2x = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \ln \sin y \stackrel{2x=y}{dx=\frac{1}{2}dy}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin y dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \ln \sin y dy \right) = * \quad y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$

$* = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \Rightarrow 1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$

Probléma: $\int_a^\infty f$ konvergens $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f = 0$.

(Válasz: a) Ila $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f = A \Rightarrow A = 0$.

b) $\int_0^\infty \sin x^2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \sin y dy$
 $x^2 = y$
 $x = \sqrt{y}$
 $dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}$

Élebbi becslés: $\frac{1}{4\sqrt{n+1}\pi} < |a_n| < \frac{1}{4\sqrt{n}\pi}$

Uelt: $f' \notin \mathbb{R}$ de nem irthato.

$$[0,1]-en: \begin{cases} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \frac{1}{x} \\ 0 \end{cases} \text{ deriváltja} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin x + x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

Ennek azért abszolút konvergencia az improprius integrál-
ja: $\int_0^1 |f'| \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \infty$.

Példa: f deriváltja korlátos, de $f' \notin R[a,b]$.

Legyen: $E: \left[\begin{array}{c} | \text{---} (\text{---}) \text{---} | \\ 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \end{array} \right]$ 1. $|s_1| = \frac{1}{4}$

2. 2 db $\frac{1}{8}$ összeronni köréps" nyíltakat

k . 2^{k-1} db $2^{-\frac{k}{2}}$ összeronni

π maradék: E .

$$|E| = 1 - \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{nem } \lambda=0 \text{ mértékű halmaza}$$

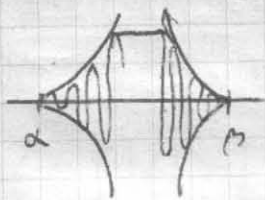
Legyen $\phi: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\phi(x) = 0 \quad x \in E$$

$x \notin E$: $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$ amit kihagyottunk

$$x \alpha\text{-hoz közel: } \phi(x) = (x-\alpha)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x-\alpha} \quad x \alpha\text{-hoz közel}$$

$$x \beta\text{-hoz közel: } \phi(x) = (\beta-x)^2 \sin \frac{1}{\beta-x} \quad x \beta\text{-hoz közel}$$



Érőtte differenciálisan összeköttem.

$\phi'(x_0)$ $x_0 \in E$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - x_0} = 0, \text{ ha } x \in E.$$

Ha pl. bal végpontja egy kihagyottnak, akkor:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{(x-a)^2 \sin \frac{1}{x-a} - 0}{x-a} \stackrel{\text{elintéve}}{\underset{x \rightarrow x_0^+}{=}} 0.$$

Tehát ha $x_0 \in E$, akkor $\phi'(x_0) = 0$.

Egyébként $x_0 \in (\alpha, \beta)$, pl. α -hoz közelebb:

$$\phi'(x_0) = 2(x-a) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} - \cos \frac{1}{x-a} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \not\exists.$$

Tehát ϕ' E minden pontjában szakad, de E nem $\lambda=0$ mértékű $\Rightarrow \phi' \notin R[0,1]$, de ϕ' korlátos.

HF: 1. Számítsuk ki:

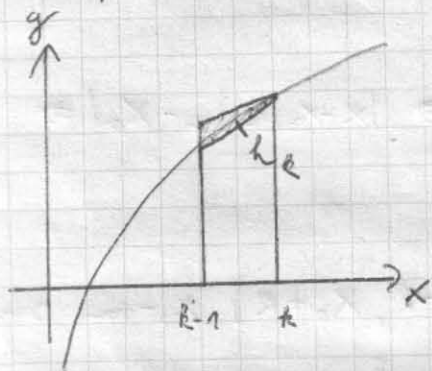
(December 9-re)

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \ln(\sin x) dx.$$

2. a) Konvergencia-e: $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{x} \cos(e^x) dx.$

b) Milyen p -re, q -ra lesz konvergencia illetve abszolút konvergencia $\int_0^{\infty} x^p \sin(k^q) dx.$

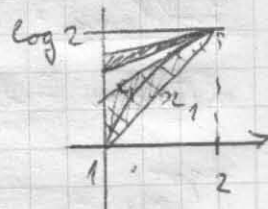
3. Σ felhold konvergencia: $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{k-1}^k \log x - \frac{\log k + \log(k-1)}{2} \right).$



$$h_k: \begin{cases} (k-1, \log(k-1)) \\ (k, \log k) \end{cases} \text{ nélt}$$

$$2 \begin{cases} k\text{-ban a } \log x \\ \text{értéke} \end{cases}$$

$$3 \{ x = k-1 \text{ egyenes.}$$



2) $h_k \rightarrow (k, \log k)$ pont $(2, \log 2)$ -be kerüljön.

Biz. be: $x_1 \leq e_1 \leq x_2 \leq e_2 \leq x_3 \leq e_3 \leq \dots$

3) $\Sigma \Delta \leq \log 2.$

Hatványsorok

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k \quad x_0 \text{ körüli hatványsor}$$

fix x_0 -ben numerikus sor: végtelek összeg, mint sorozat elrendé

Állítás: Ha $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (y-x_0)^k$ konvergens $\Rightarrow \forall x, |x-x_0| < |y-x_0|$,
 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k$ konvergens.



Köréthermék: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k$ hatványsor konvergenzialma: $x \in \mathbb{R}$, amire $S(x)$ konvergens. Kétféle intervallum.

Birnyítási: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (y-x_0)^k$ konvergens $\Rightarrow |a_k (y-x_0)^k| < M$.

$$|x-x_0| < |y-x_0| \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-x_0}{y-x_0} \right| = q < 1.$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (y-x_0)^k \cdot \left(\frac{x-x_0}{y-x_0} \right)^k.$$

Megmutatjuk, hogy $S(x)$ abszolút konvergens:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k (x-x_0)^k| \leq M \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k < \infty$$

Megjegyzés: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (y-x_0)^k$ konvergens $\Rightarrow |x-x_0| < |y-x_0| \Rightarrow$
 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k$ abszolút konvergens.

Probléma: Konvergenzialma: (x_0-r, x_0+r) x_0 -ra szimmetrikus intervallum. $r=?$, amire ea konvergens. Konvergenziasugár.

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k (x-x_0)^k| < \infty$, ha $\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \cdot |x-x_0| < 1$ (gyök-kritérium: $\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} \cdot \underbrace{|x-x_0|}_{r} < 1$).

Tehát $\forall r$ -re konvergens, amire $r < \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$.

Ha $|x-x_0| > \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$: $\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} |x-x_0|^k > 1 \Rightarrow \infty$ az

indexre $|a_k| |x-x_0|^k > 1 \Rightarrow a_k (x-x_0)^k \not\rightarrow 0$: a sor divergens.

R konvergenciasugár tehát: $R = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$

$(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ -en S konvergens,

$|x_0 - x| > R$ divergens,

$x_0 \pm R$ -ben nem tudni.

Példa: e^x . $T_n(0, e^x) = \sum_0^n \frac{x^k}{k!}$

fix x -ben $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(0, e^x) = \sum_0^\infty \frac{x^k}{k!}$

Probléma: $S(x) = \sum_0^\infty a_k X^k$ X -ben folytonos-e, differenciálható-e, integrálható-e, ha pl. n -szer differenciálható, akkor $T_n(0, \sum_0^\infty a_k X^k) = \sum_0^n a_k X^k$?

Példa: Mi van, ha formalisan deriváljuk, integráljuk?

1) $e^x = T_n(0, e^x) + L_n$

$$|L_n| \leq \sup_{|x| < M} \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} M^{n+1} \leq \frac{e^M \cdot M^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \rightarrow 0.$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$; M fix

Sőt $R = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{\frac{1}{k!}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\infty}} = \infty \Rightarrow R$ -en konvergens a sor,

és minden X -ben elbállítja a függvényt.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^k}{k!} \right)' = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{k \cdot x^{k-1}}{k!} = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x = (e^x)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{t^k}{k!} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k+1}}{\underbrace{(k+1)k!}_{(k+1)!}} = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = e^x - 1 = \int_0^x e^t dt.$$

Megjegyzés: $\sum_0^\infty a_k X^k$ konvergenciasugara R :

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k a_k X^{k-1}$$

$$R' = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k-1]{k|a_k|}} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot \limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}} = R.$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{a_k X^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k+1]{|a_k|}} = R.$$

Allítás: Élégy $\sum a_k X^k$ -ra.

$S(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k X^k$, R konvergenciasugár: $(-R, R)$ -en belül $S(x)$ folytonos függvénye X -nek.

Bázis: $x, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Jelölés: $S_n(x) = \sum_0^n a_k X^k$

$$|S(x) - S(x_0)| = \overset{\text{I.}}{|S(x) - S_n(x)|} + \overset{\text{I.}}{|S_n(x) - S_n(x_0)|} + \overset{\text{III.}}{|S_n(x_0) - S(x_0)|}$$

$$\text{Jelölés: } |S(x) - S_n(x)| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k X^k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |a_k X^k| < \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{q} \right)^{n+1}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ |x| < R: \exists q}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-q} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$x < \delta < R_1 < R = \frac{1}{\limsup \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$$

$$\sum |a_k X^k| \leq a_k R_1^k \left(\frac{\delta}{R_1} \right)^k$$

||
q

Ékkor $\frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \exists n_0, \text{ I, III } < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \forall n > n_0: n > n_0$ fix.

$$|S_n(x) - S_n(x_0)| = |\text{polinom}(x) - \text{polinom}(x_0)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \text{ ha } \delta < \delta(\varepsilon).$$

$\forall \varepsilon: \exists \delta: |S(x) - S(x_0)| < \varepsilon, \text{ ha } |x - x_0| < \delta.$

Allítás: $f(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k X^k; g(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} k a_k X^{k-1}$. Ékkor $f'(x) = g(x)$.

Bizonyítás:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x+h)^k - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k}{h} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \frac{(x+h)^k - x^k}{h} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \frac{x+h-x}{h} \left((x+h)^{k-1} + (x+h)^{k-2}x + \dots + x^{k-1} \right).$$

Ha $x, x+h \in (-R, R)$, megmutatjuk, hogy jobb oldal abszolút konvergens h -től függetlenül. $x, h > 0$.

$$|g(x, h)| < \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k| h (x+h)^{k-1} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h q^k < \infty$$

q mint előbb.

Tehát JO abszolút - konvergens.

$g(x, h)$ értelmes, $x, x+h \in (-R, R)$, és megmutatjuk, hogy h -ben folytonos.

$$|g(x) - g(x, h)| \leq |g(x) - g_n(x)| + |g_n(x) - g_n(x, h)| + |g_n(x, h) - g(x, h)|$$

"funkció kicsi", ha n nagy

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow n, g_n \rightarrow f \text{ így } * \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{Ekkor } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \text{BO } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \text{JO} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(x, h) = g(x).$$

$$g(x, h) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \left[(x+h)^{k-1} + \dots + x^{k-1} \right].$$

\downarrow
 $k \cdot x^{k-1}$

Következmény: $T_n(0, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k$, ugyanis az előző tétel n -szer alkalmazva:

$$f^{(k)}(x) \Big|_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k k(k-1) \dots (k-l+1) x^{k-l} \Big|_0 =$$

$$= a_k \cdot k! \Rightarrow \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} = a_k.$$

Megjegyzés: $\sum a_k x^k$ $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$ a függvény Taylor-sora.

Példa: $e^x = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$

$$\sin x = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\cos x = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

Megjegyzés: $f(x) = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k$ $|f(x) - S_n(x)| \leq \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} |a_k x^k| \leq M \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} q^k < \epsilon$



$[-r_1, r_1]$ -en $S_n(x) - \epsilon \leq f(x) \leq S_n(x) + \epsilon$.

Ekkor az integrálkövető összegek:

$$\int_a^{b} (S_n - \epsilon) \leq \int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b (S_n + \epsilon) \quad [-r_1, r_1] \cup [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_a^b (S_n - \epsilon)$$

$$\int_a^b (S_n + \epsilon)$$

Ez azt jelenti, hogy $S(f, F) - \int_a^b f < S(S_n + \epsilon, F) - \int_a^b (S_n - \epsilon) \leq 2\epsilon(b-a) + \epsilon(b-a) = 3\epsilon(b-a)$. ↑ oscillációs összeg

Vagyis f Riemann-integrálható.

$$\left| \int_a^b f - \int_a^b S_n \right| = \left| \int_a^b f - \sum_0^n a_k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \right| < \epsilon(b-a)$$

$$\sum \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty: \int_a^b f = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

Példa: $\arctg x$ Taylor sora: ?

$$f' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-x^2)^k = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k}$$

$$|-x^2| < 1$$

Jetzt $f = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = \arctan x$.

Beispiel: Cauchy-Konvergenz $\sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k \sum_0^{\infty} b_k x^k = \sum_0^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^k a_l x^l b_{k-l} x^{k-l} =$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k \underbrace{\sum_{l=0}^k a_l b_{k-l}}_{c_k}$$

$$\tan x = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots - \frac{a_0}{2!} + \dots + \dots$$

$\parallel \quad \parallel \quad \parallel$
 $c_0 \quad c_1 \quad c_2$

$$a_0 = c_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = c_1 = 1$$

$$a_{-1} = c_2 = 0$$

25. Übungs

XII.5.

Binomialreihe

$$(1+x)^{\alpha}$$

Taylor-Reihe 0. Ableitung: $((1+x)^{\alpha})^{(k)} \Big|_0 = \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)(1+x)^{\alpha-k} \Big|_0 =$
 $\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)$.

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} := \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} \sim \sum_0^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$$

Wo konvergenz?

Volt: $\liminf \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \limsup \sqrt[n]{a_n} \leq \limsup \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$.

Ha $\exists \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \sqrt[n]{a_n}$.

$$R = \frac{1}{\limsup \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|} = \lim \left| \frac{\binom{\alpha}{n}}{\binom{\alpha}{n+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)(n+1)!}{n! \alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1-1)} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{\alpha-n} \right| \neq 1. \Rightarrow \forall |x| < 1 \text{-re abszolút konvergencia}$$

$|x| < 1$.

Probléma: $\sum_0^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$ konvergencia, kérdés: előállítja-e a függvényt?

Példa: $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} - 0}{x - 0} \stackrel{t=y}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} y e^{-y^2} = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0; \text{ ha } x = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} 2y^4 e^{-y^2} = 0, \text{ stb...}$$

Teljes indukcióval igazolható, hogy $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$.

Emiatt a 0 pontban: $\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{0}{k!} \cdot x^k = 0$.

Ha $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow T_n(x) \neq f(x)$.

$$(1+x)^\alpha = T_{n-1} + L_{n-1} \Rightarrow 0 < |x| < 1: |L_{n-1}| = \left| \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi) x^n}{n!} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)(1+\xi)^{\alpha-n}}{n!} x^n \right| = \frac{|\alpha x|}{1} \cdot \frac{|\alpha-1|x}{2} \cdot \left| \frac{\alpha-n+1}{n} x \right| \cdot \dots$$

$$(1+\xi)^{\alpha-n} \leq \frac{|\alpha x|}{1} \cdot \frac{|\alpha-N|}{N} \cdot q^{n-1-N} \cdot 1.$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\exists N: \forall n > N: \left| \frac{\alpha-n+1}{n} x \right| < q < 1$

Legyen most $-1 < x < 0$ ($-1 < q < x < 0$)

Cauchy-féle maradéktag: $(1+x)^n = T_{n-1} + C_{n-1}$

$$C_{n-1} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x) \cdot X^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot (1-\theta)^{n-1}$$

$$|C_{n-1}| = \left| \frac{\alpha x}{1} \left| \frac{(\alpha-1)x}{1} \right| \cdots \left| \frac{(\alpha-n+1)x}{(n-1)!} \right| \right| \cdot (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n} (1-\theta)^{n-1} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\left| \frac{\alpha x}{1} \right| \left| \frac{(\alpha-1)x}{1} \right| \cdots \left| \frac{(\alpha-n+1)x}{(n-1)!} \right|}_{\text{mint az előbb}} \cdot (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta x} \right)^{n-1}}_{\text{rám}}$$

$x < 0$ -nál $\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta x} < 1$

Erre jó $x > 0$ -ra is.

ξ is θ n -től függ

A konvergenciaintervallum határjai

Példa $\sum_0^{\infty} x^n$ $R=1$. $\sum_0^{\infty} 1^n = \infty$ (1-ben); $\sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^n$ (1-ben) divergens.

$\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$ $R=1$ $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$; $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ konvergens

$\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} x^n$ $R=1$ $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$; $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} < \infty$.

A határokon meg kell vizsgálni a konvergenciát.

Állítás: a) $\alpha > -1$ 1-ben konvergens, araz $\sum_0^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} = (1+1)^{\alpha} = 2^{\alpha}$;

b) $\alpha \leq -1$, $\sum_0^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k}$ divergens (1-ben)

c) $\alpha > 0$, -1-ben konvergens, araz $\sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} = (1-1)^{\alpha} = 0$.

($\alpha = 0$: $\sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{0}{k} = (1+1)^0 = 1$)

d) $\alpha < 0$, -1-ben divergens. $\sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k}$.

Birongyítás: $\alpha > -1$.

Megmutatjuk, hogy $\binom{\alpha}{k} \rightarrow 0$, ugyanis $2^\alpha = T_n(1) + L_{n-1}(1)$

$$L_{n-1}(1) = \binom{\alpha}{n} (1+\xi)^{\alpha-n} \quad (1 > \xi > 0).$$

$$\left| \frac{\binom{\alpha}{k+1}}{\binom{\alpha}{k}} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha - k}{k+1} \right| = \frac{k+1 - (\alpha+1)}{k+1} = 1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{k+1}.$$

Tehát $\left| \binom{\alpha}{k+1} \right| = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{k+1} \right) \left| \binom{\alpha}{k} \right|$. $1 - \rho x \leq e^{-\rho x}$, és

$$\ln(1+x) \leq x:$$

$$1 - \rho x \leq e^{-\rho x} \leq e^{-3 \ln(1+x)} = \frac{1}{(1+x)^3}.$$

$$1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{k+1} \leq \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{k+1}\right)^{\alpha+1}} = \left(\frac{k+1}{k+2}\right)^{\alpha+1}$$

Ekkor:

$$\left| \binom{\alpha}{k+\nu} \right| \leq \left(\frac{k+\nu}{k+\nu+1}\right)^{\alpha+1} \left| \binom{\alpha}{k+\nu-1} \right| \leq \left(\frac{k+\nu}{k+\nu+1} \cdot \frac{k+\nu-1}{k+\nu}\right)^{\alpha+1} \left| \binom{\alpha}{k+\nu-2} \right| \dots$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{k+1}{k+\nu+1}\right)^{\alpha+1} \left| \binom{\alpha}{k} \right| \quad k \text{ fix, } \nu \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\downarrow \\ 0, \text{ mert } \alpha > -1. \Rightarrow \binom{\alpha}{k} \rightarrow 0.$$

Tehát $L_{n-1}(1) \rightarrow 0$. ✓

$$b) \alpha < -1: \binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\overset{1}{\alpha} \overset{2}{\alpha-1} \dots \overset{k}{\alpha-k+1}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot k} > \frac{k!}{k!} = 1.$$

$a_n \not\rightarrow 0$: $\sum a_n$ divergens.

$$c) \text{HM } S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{\alpha}{k} = (-1)^n \binom{\alpha-1}{n}. \quad \text{Teljes indukcióval:}$$

$n=0$ -ra ✓

$$S_{n+1} = \underbrace{(-1)^n \binom{\alpha-1}{n}}_{\text{indukciós feltevéssel miatt}} + (-1)^{n+1} \binom{\alpha}{n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \left(\alpha(\alpha-1) \dots (\alpha-(n+1)+1) \right)}{(n+1)!} -$$

$$- \frac{(x-1) \dots (x-n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} (x-1) \dots (x-n)(x-1-n) =$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \binom{x-1}{n+1}.$$

Ha $x-1 > -1 \Leftrightarrow x > 0$.

a) \downarrow
 $\binom{x-1}{n} \rightarrow 0 = (-1)^n S_n \Rightarrow S_n \rightarrow 0.$

d) $x < 0$: $x-1 < -1$: $\left| \binom{x-1}{n} \right| > 1 \neq 0$.

||
|S_n|

$x < 0$:
 $S_n = (-1)^n \binom{x-1}{n} = (-1)^n \frac{\overbrace{(x-1) \dots (x-1-n+1)}^{n \text{ tényező}}}{n!} = (-1)^{2n} \frac{(1+|x|)(2+|x|) \dots (n+|x|)}{n!} =$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{|x|}{1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{|x|}{2}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{|x|}{n}\right) =$$

$$= e^{\log(1 + \frac{|x|}{1}) + \dots + \log(1 + \frac{|x|}{n})} = e^{\sum_{k=1}^n \log(1 + \frac{|x|}{k})} \geq e^{\frac{|x|}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} \rightarrow \infty.$$

Megjegyzés: $f(x) \sim \sum_0^\infty a_k X^k$, akkor $f(x^m) \sim \sum_0^\infty a_k X^{km}$

$$\left(f(x^m) \right)' \Big|_0 = \left(m f'(x^m) x^{m-1} \right)' \Big|_0$$

Alkalmazás

Példa: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \sum_0^\infty \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} X^k = \sum_0^\infty (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} X^k.$

$$\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \dots \left(-\frac{1}{2}-k+1\right)}{k!} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{2^k k!} = (-1)^k \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!}.$$

Példa: $\arcsin X$. $f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{k} (-1)^k X^{2k}$

Tehát $\arcsin X = \sum_0^\infty \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!! (2k+1)} X^{2k+1}.$

$$e^{-x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{k!}$$

felkaldarás: - differenciálegyenletek megoldása

$$y'' = xy^2 - y' \quad y(0) = 2; \quad y'(0) = 1.$$

$$y = \sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad \text{alakban} \quad a_0 = 2 \quad a_1 = 1$$

$$y' = \sum_1^{\infty} k a_k x^{k-1} = \sum_0^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k$$

$$y'' = \sum_2^{\infty} k(k-1) a_k x^{k-2} = \sum_0^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1) a_{k+2} x^k$$

$$xy^2 = \left(\sum_0^{\infty} a_k x^k \right)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{k+1} \sum_{\ell=0}^k a_{\ell} a_{k-\ell} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \sum_{\ell=0}^k a_{\ell} a_{k+1-\ell}$$

Cauchy

Tehát:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1) a_{k+2} x^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k \sum_{\ell=0}^{k-1} a_{\ell} a_{k-1-\ell} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k$$

$$k=0 \text{-ra: } 2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_2 = 1 \cdot a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k=1 \text{-re: } 3 \cdot 2 \cdot a_3 = a_0^2 - 2a_2 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (4 - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \dots$$

- Határértékszámítás:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1-1}}{(2k+1)!} = 1 + 0 = 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{k+1-1}}{k+1} = 1 + 0 = 1.$$

$$f = \ln(1+x) \Rightarrow f' = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_0^{\infty} (-1)^k x^k \rightarrow$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

XII. 9.

26. előadás

Definíció: $M(a) = \int_0^a e^{-t} t^{a-1} dt$

$$a > 0: \quad a \Gamma(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{at^{a-1}}_u \underbrace{e^{-t}}_v dt = \left[t^a e^{-t} \right]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} t^a e^{-t} dt = 0 + \Gamma(a+1) = \Gamma(a+1).$$

Ha $a \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n) = n(n-1) \Gamma(n-1) \dots$$

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \left[e^{-t} \right]_0^{\infty} = 1$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

Állítás: e transzcendens (azaz nem \exists p egész együttes hatós polinom, aminek e a gyöke).

Bizonyítás: P_n n -edfokú polinom:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k; \quad a_k \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Megmutatjuk, hogy $\forall P_n$ -hez $\exists S \neq 0$ szám, amire $P_n(e) \cdot S \neq 0 \Rightarrow P_n(e) \neq 0$.

$$\text{Legyen } S = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{n-1} (1-t)^n (2-t)^n \dots (n-t)^n dt.$$

Megmutatjuk, hogy $p \in \mathbb{N}$ -t lehet úgy választani P_n -hez, hogy S "jó" legyen.

$$P_n(e) \cdot S = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{k-t} t^{n-1} ((1-t) \dots (n-t))^n dt =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{n-1} \underbrace{\left(n! + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i t^i \right)^n}_{n!^n + \sum_{i=1}^{n^2} d_i t^i} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{k-t} \dots$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{n-1} n!^n}_{(n-1)! \cdot n!^n} + \sum_{i=1}^{n^2} d_i \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{n+i-1}}_{k_n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Teljesen } p_n(e) \cdot S &= a_0 n!^\mu + A\mu + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty e^{k-t} t^{n-1} \prod_{\ell=1}^n (t-\ell)^\mu dt = \\
 &= a_0 n!^\mu + A\mu + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} \left[\int_{-k}^0 + \int_0^\infty e^{-y} (k+y)^{n-1} \prod_{\ell=1}^n (k-\ell-y)^\mu dy \right] = \\
 &= a_0 n!^\mu + A\mu + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} I_{1k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} I_{2k} = *
 \end{aligned}$$

Itt $\mu > \max(a_0, n)$, μ prímszám.

$$I_{2k} = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} (k+y)^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{\ell=1 \\ \ell \neq k}}^n (k-\ell-y)^\mu (-1)^\mu y^\mu dy =$$

—————

$Q(y)$ egész együtthatós polinom

$$Q(y) = \sum_{i=0}^r b_i y^i, \quad b_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty e^{-y} \sum_{i=0}^r b_i y^i \cdot y^\mu dy = \sum_{i=0}^r b_i \int_0^\infty e^{-y} y^{i+\mu} dy = \sum_{i=0}^r b_i (i+\mu)! = \\
 &= b_r \mu!
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ekkor } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} I_{2k} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \mu = \mu B, \text{ ahol } B \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Elsője:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(n-1)!} I_{1k} \right| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|a_k|}{(n-1)!} \left| \int_{-k}^0 e^{-y} (k+y)^{n-1} \prod_{\ell=1}^n (k-\ell-y)^\mu dy \right| = \\
 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k| \right) e^n n^{n-1} \mu^n \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} = \left[\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k| \right] e^n \cdot \frac{[n^{n+1}]^\mu}{(n-1)!} \xrightarrow{\mu \rightarrow \infty} 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrálás útján

↑
 μ -től függetlenül konstans

$$\text{Ekkor } * = a_0 n!^\mu + (A+B)\mu + M(\mu)$$

$$\mu > a_0, n, \mu_0, \log_y |M(\mu)| < \frac{1}{2}$$

t Δ -egyenletességének tekintve:

$$|P_n(e^S)| = |a_0 n!^n + (A+B)n + M(n)| \geq |a_0 n!^n + (A+B)n| - |M(n)| >$$

$$> 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |P_n(e^S)| > \frac{1}{2}; P_n(e) \neq 0. \quad \square$$

V E G E

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k} \cdot 2^{-\frac{1}{2}-k} \cdot X^{2k}$$

$$f'(x) = (-1)^k \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k} \cdot k! \cdot (2+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}-k}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{3} (2+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{-\frac{5}{2}-2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{-\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{9}{2}}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{11}{2}}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{13}{2}}$$

$$f^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{15}{2}}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{17}{2}}$$

$$f^{(9)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{19}{2}}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{21}{2}}$$

$$f^{(11)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{23}{2}}$$

$$f^{(12)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{25}{2}}$$

$$f^{(13)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{27}{2}}$$

$$f^{(14)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{29}{2}}$$

$$f^{(15)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{31}{2}}$$

$$f^{(16)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{33}{2}}$$

$$f^{(17)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{35}{2}}$$

$$f^{(18)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{37}{2}}$$

$$f^{(19)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{39}{2}}$$

$$f^{(20)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{41}{2}}$$

$$f^{(21)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{43}{2}}$$

$$f^{(22)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{45}{2}}$$

$$f^{(23)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{47}{2}}$$

$$f^{(24)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{49}{2}}$$

$$f^{(25)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{51}{2}}$$

$$f^{(26)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{53}{2}}$$

$$f^{(27)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{55}{2}}$$

$$f^{(28)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{57}{2}}$$

$$f^{(29)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{59}{2}}$$

$$f^{(30)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{61}{2}}$$

$$f^{(31)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{63}{2}}$$

$$f^{(32)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{65}{2}}$$

$$f^{(33)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{67}{2}}$$

$$f^{(34)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{69}{2}}$$

$$f^{(35)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{71}{2}}$$

$$f^{(36)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{73}{2}}$$

$$f^{(37)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{75}{2}}$$

$$f^{(38)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{77}{2}}$$

$$f^{(39)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{79}{2}}$$

$$f^{(40)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{81}{2}}$$

$$f^{(41)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{83}{2}}$$

$$f^{(42)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{85}{2}}$$

$$f^{(43)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{87}{2}}$$

$$f^{(44)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{89}{2}}$$

$$f^{(45)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{91}{2}}$$

$$f^{(46)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{93}{2}}$$

$$f^{(47)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{95}{2}}$$

$$f^{(48)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{97}{2}}$$

$$f^{(49)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{99}{2}}$$

$$f^{(50)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{101}{2}}$$

$$f^{(51)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{103}{2}}$$

$$f^{(52)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{105}{2}}$$

$$f^{(53)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{107}{2}}$$

$$f^{(54)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{109}{2}}$$

$$f^{(55)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{111}{2}}$$

$$f^{(56)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{113}{2}}$$

$$f^{(57)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{115}{2}}$$

$$f^{(58)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{117}{2}}$$

$$f^{(59)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{119}{2}}$$

$$f^{(60)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{121}{2}}$$

$$f^{(61)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{123}{2}}$$

$$f^{(62)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{125}{2}}$$

$$f^{(63)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{127}{2}}$$

$$f^{(64)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{129}{2}}$$

$$f^{(65)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{131}{2}}$$

$$f^{(66)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{133}{2}}$$

$$f^{(67)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{135}{2}}$$

$$f^{(68)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{137}{2}}$$

$$f^{(69)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{139}{2}}$$

$$f^{(70)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{141}{2}}$$

$$f^{(71)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{143}{2}}$$

$$f^{(72)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{145}{2}}$$

$$f^{(73)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{147}{2}}$$

$$f^{(74)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{149}{2}}$$

$$f^{(75)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{151}{2}}$$

$$f^{(76)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{153}{2}}$$

$$f^{(77)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{155}{2}}$$

$$f^{(78)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{157}{2}}$$

$$f^{(79)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{159}{2}}$$

$$f^{(80)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{161}{2}}$$

$$f^{(81)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{163}{2}}$$

$$f^{(82)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{165}{2}}$$

$$f^{(83)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{167}{2}}$$

$$f^{(84)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{169}{2}}$$

$$f^{(85)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{171}{2}}$$

$$f^{(86)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{173}{2}}$$

$$f^{(87)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{175}{2}}$$

$$f^{(88)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{177}{2}}$$

$$f^{(89)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{179}{2}}$$

$$f^{(90)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{181}{2}}$$

$$f^{(91)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{183}{2}}$$

$$f^{(92)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{185}{2}}$$

$$f^{(93)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{187}{2}}$$

$$f^{(94)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{189}{2}}$$

$$f^{(95)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{191}{2}}$$

$$f^{(96)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{193}{2}}$$

$$f^{(97)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{195}{2}}$$

$$f^{(98)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{197}{2}}$$

$$f^{(99)}(x) = -\frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{199}{2}}$$

$$f^{(100)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2+x)^{-\frac{201}{2}}$$

Derivaten, Ableiten & unendlichen fortsetzen

$$\text{Taylor-Exp.} : \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x-x_0)^k = f(x)$$

Integration

Erster Ableit Tangentierkennlinie

Eigenschaften Konvergenz: $X \in [x_0 - R + \epsilon, x_0 + R + \epsilon]$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k = f(x) \text{ Konvergenzradius: } R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}}$$

die Punkte x_0 $x_0 - R$ $x_0 + R$